Wm L. Morton


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Weſt on Agency
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Petersburg, January 23, 1797.


Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

## Six valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.


## *Garden Seeds,*

Juſt received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for ſale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797.


## DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both houſes of Congreſs,

January 19, 1797.

*Letter to Mr. Pinckney, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.*

[Continued.]

"* The moſt vigilant and conſummate prudence could not reviſe adequate precautions againſt the enterprizes of ſuch a power, ſo that the only means of being ſecured from it, was *to ſeize the opportunity of diminiſhing* it."

"† It may then be truly ſaid, that on examination of the conduct of the king—it was not only juſt and lawful, but even *neceſſary* as well for the *individual intereſt of France*, as for that of all Europe."

I will trouble you with one more extract from the juſtificatory obſervations of the court of France.

"‡ To deceive the other nations with regard to the real motives which have directed the conduct of the king, the Britiſh miniſtry maintain, that he entered into treaty with the Americans, not becauſe he feared the ſecret views of Great-Britain, but becauſe he foreſaw that the Americans defeated, diſcouraged, without ſupport, and without reſources, were about to return to their mother country; and that there was not a moment to be loſt in re-animating and confirming them in their oppoſition. It was without doubt, for the ſake of this aſſertion, that the Britiſh miniſtry have thought it beneath the dignity of their ſovereign to ſearch for the period at which France formed connections with the United States; it might with greater truth be ſaid that this reſearch did not coincide with their plan of defence. The king is willing to ſpare the Britiſh miniſtry a taſke ſo diſagreeable and embarraſſing, by obſerving for them, that the obſervations which led to the treaties of the 6th of February 1778, were conſiderably poſterior to the capitulation of general Burgoyne. Now it is notorious that this event elevated the courage and the hopes of the Americans, as much as it dejected the Britiſh nation, and principally the court of London. If then the king has liſtened to the propoſitions of congreſs, after this period, ſo diſaſtrous to the Britiſh, *it has not been, and could not have been for any other reaſon, but becauſe he thought with the United States, that their independence was thence forward irrevocable.*"

In theſe extracts from the obſervations of the court of France, we ſee an open avowal of her motives for entering into treaties with the United States during our revolution, but do ſuch motives afford any ſtrong claims to our gratitude? She rejoiced at the proſpect of a final ſeparation of the thirteen colonies from Great-Britain; ſhe ſaw them erected by their ſolemn declaration into independent States, but during near three years of our conteſt ſhe continued waiting for ſome fortunate event that ſhould enſure ſtability and ultimate ſucceſs to our enterprize. This event took place in the capture of a whole Britiſh army. "Then the king liſtened to the propoſitions of congreſs' becauſe he thought with the United States that their independence was irrevocable." He then treated with the Americans "with no other view than to put an end to the predominant power which England exerciſed in every quarter of the globe. A diminution of this power (ſays the king) the tranquility and happineſs of Europe have for a long time required—The only means of being ſecured from it, was to ſeize the opportunity of diminiſhing it, and he did ſeize it," becauſe "his ſafety, the intereſt of his people, invariable policy, and above all the *ſecret projects* of the court of London, *imperiouſly laid him under the neceſſity.*"

After theſe repeated declarations on the part of France that her only view in contracting engagements with the United States was to diminiſh the Britiſh power, and thereby promote the ſafety and intereſt of her own people, and the tranquility of Europe—very unexpected indeed are the modern claims of boundleſs and perpetual gratitude? Nevertheleſs animated as we always have been with ſincere deſires to maintain thoſe uſeful and friendly connections with France, which had their foundation in our revolution, we ſhould have remained ſilent on theſe claims, had not the frequency and manner in which they have been urged compelled their diſcuſſion. We are not now diſpoſed to queſtion the importance of the aid we actually derived from France in the war of our revolution; nor to retract the grateful acknowledgments that all America has from that time offered to that nation; we were in the habit of expreſſing our gratitude to her for the benefits which we received, although they reſulted from her exertions to advance her own intereſt, and ſecure her own ſafety. But if thoſe benefits had been rendered from pure benevolence, from diſintereſted good will for us, and we had been remiſs in acknowledging them it is, the part of generoſity, of magnanimity conſtantly to upbraid the receivers of their favors with ingratitude? do not ſuch reproaches cancel the obligation? but if for favors apparently generous ſubſtantial returns are demanded, the ſuppoſed liberal act degenerates, and becomes a mercenary bargain.

If ſuch only are the motives for our gratitude towards France at the commencement of her political and commercial connections with us in the midſt of our war with Great Britain, what more can we diſcover at the concluſion of that war? let us examine.

In 1781, with the aſſiſtance of the French army by land, and a powerful fleet by ſea, a ſecond Britiſh army was captured.

This event made even the Britiſh government deſpair of bringing the United States again under her ſubjection. The miniſtry was changed, and the parliament paſſed an act to authorize the king to make peace. In the ſummer of 1782 an agent on the part of Great Britain repaired to Paris to negociate with the commiſſioners of the United States. For ſome time Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay were alone at Paris. The commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald (the Britiſh negociator) authoriſed him to treat and conclude a peace or truce with any commiſſioner or commiſſioners named or to be named by the colonies or plantations of New-Hampſhire, &c. (naming the thirteen) or with any of them ſeparately, with parts of them, or with any perſons whatſoever. Mr. Jay was not ſatiſfied with this commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald; the independence of the thirteen ſtates was no where intimated. Agreeably to their inſtructions from Congreſs to take advice of the Court of France, the commiſſioners communicated Mr. Oſwald's commiſſion to the prime miniſter, the Count de Vergennes. The Count expreſſed his opinion that the commiſſion was ſufficient; that it was ſuch an one as we migh have expected it would be: "That an acknowledgment of our independence, inſtead of *preceding*, muſt in the natural courſe of things be the *effect* of the treaty." This opinion the Count continued from time to time to repeat. In ſhort "it was evident the Count did not wiſh to ſee our independence acknowledged by Britain until they had made all their uſes of us," Mr. Jay ſtill continued unmoved. He conferred with Mr. Oſwald, and "urged in the ſtrongeſt terms, the great impropriety, and conſequently the utter impoſſibility of our ever treating with Great-Britain on any other than an *equal footing*; and told him plainly, that he (Mr. Jay) would have no concern in any negociation in which we were not conſidered as an *independent people.*"

It was on this occaſion that Mr. Oſwald communicated to Mr. Jay this article of his inſtructions:—"In caſe you find the American commiſſioners are not at liberty to treat on any terms ſhort of independence, you are to declare to them, that you have our authority to make that ceſſion; our ardent wiſh for peace diſpoſing us to purchaſe it at the price of aceeding to the complete independence of the thirteen colonies."

The Britiſh miniſtry approved of this communication; but ſtill were for treating with us as colonies, and making an acknowledgment of our independence *only an article of the treaty*. Mr. Jay's diſcernment diſcovered the ſource of the backwardneſs, at this time, in the Britiſh court to admit our independence *previous* to the negociating of the treaty; and mentioned it with his reaſons to Mr. Oſwald; who far from contradicting Mr. Jay's inference, told him a fact which confirmed the opinion that it originated in the court of France, and was communicated to that of London by the Britiſh commiſſio-

* *Obs. p.* 91.
† *Obs p.* 92.
‡ *Obs. p.* 95, 96.

ver then in Paris to treat of peace between France and Great-Britain. Mr. Jay then explained to Mr. Oſwald, what he ſuppoſed to be the natural policy of the French court, and ſhewed him "that it was the intereſt of Britain to render us as independent on France, as we were reſolved to be on Britain." Mr. Oſwald was convinced. Mr. Jay reminded him of the ſeveral reſolutions of Congreſs paſſed at different periods not to treat with Britiſh commiſſioners on any other footing than that of abſolute independence; and propoſed to give to him in writing what he had before expreſſed in converſation—*his determination not to treat but on the footing of equality.* Mr. Oſwald preferred having it in writing. Mr. Jay prepared the draught of a letter to be ſigned by him and Dr. Franklin, expreſſing their determination not to treat but on terms of equality, as an independent nation; and exhibiting the reaſons of this determination. Doctor Franklin thought the letter "rather too poſitive, and, therefore, rather imprudent; for that in caſe Britain ſhould remain firm, and future circumſtances ſhould compel us to ſubmit to their mode of treating; we ſhould do it with an ill grace, after ſuch a decided and peremptory refuſal. Beſides, the Doctor ſeemed much perplexed and fettered by the inſtructions from Congreſs, *to be guided by the advice of the French court.* Neither of theſe conſiderations affected Mr. Jay. For as to the firſt, he could not conceive of any event which would render it proper, and therefore poſſible for America to treat in any other character than as an independent nation. And as to the ſecond, he could not believe that Congreſs intended they ſhould follow *any advice which might be repugnant to their dignity and intereſt.*"

Dr. Franklin's doubts prevented this letter being ſigned. Mr. Oſwald was diſappointed; and deſired to ſee the draft. He ſaw it, and requeſted a copy of it. After taking time for conſideration, Mr. Jay complied with the requeſt. "For though unſigned, it would convey to the Britiſh miniſtry the ſentiments and opinions he wiſhed to impreſs, and if finally they ſhould not be content to treat with us as independent, they were not yet ripe for peace or treaty with us. Beſides he could not be perſuaded that Great-Britain, after what the Houſe of Commons had declared, after various other acts of that government manifeſting the intention to acknowledge it, would perſiſt in refuſing to admit our independence, provided they really believed that we had firmly reſolved not to treat on more humble terms."

"With the copy of this draft, Mr. Jay gave Mr. Oſwald copies of the various reſolutions of Congreſs, which evinced their adherence to their independence. Theſe papers Mr. Oſwald ſent by expreſs to London, and warmly recommended the iſſuing a new commiſſion, to remove all further delay."

Mr. Jay having afterwards aſcertained that the count de Vergennes had ſent a confidential agent to London—but whoſe journey was intended to have been a ſecret—for purpoſes evidently hoſtile to the intereſts of the United States, determined immediately to counteract the project, by an agent on whom he could rely, to make to the court of London ſuch repreſentations as he thought the occaſion demanded. He ſucceeded, and in about two weeks Mr. Oſwald received a new commiſſion in the form, for which Mr. Jay had contended.

Mr. Jay remarked that agreeably to the declaration of independence, the United States, as free and independent, had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, &c. That by the act of confederation, the ſtile of the confederacy was declared to be, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and by that act congreſs were veſted with the ſole and excluſive right and power of determining on peace and war, and of entering into treaties and alliances. That being of right, and in fact free and independent ſtates, their repreſentatives in congreſs granted a commiſſion to certain gentlemen of whom Doctor Franklin and he were two, in their names to confer, treat and conclude with ambaſſadors or commiſſioners veſted with equal powers, relating to the re-eſtabliſhing of peace, &c. But the firſt commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald was not equivalent, the United States were not named in it, nor their commiſſioners, who conſequently were not the perſons with whom Mr. Oſwald was authoriſed to treat. And if the commiſſioners had conſented to treat with Mr. Oſwald under ſuch a commiſſion, what would have been the condition of the people of the United States in the interval, between the commencement of the negociation and the concluſion of peace? they would have been *not independent citizens;* but by our own acknowledgment, *Britiſh ſubjects!* Mr. Jay would not conſent to this degradation, after we had maintained our independence ſix years, after we had eſtabliſhed it in fact, and after congreſs had by firm and repeated reſolutions refuſed to treat with Great-Britain, unleſs as a *preliminary*, ſhe withdrew her fleets and armies, or elſe in poſitive and expreſs terms acknowledged the independence of the United States. At the ſame time congreſs manifeſted their readineſs to attend to ſuch terms of peace as might conſiſt with the honor of independent nations; but the honor of an independent nation forbade their treating in a ſubordinate capacity. Even the dignity of France, who four years before treated with us as an independent nation, required that we ſhould not degrade ourſelves when going to treat with her enemy. And why then ſhould her miniſters deſire us to do it? eſpecially when the treaty of defenſive alliance declared the "eſſential and direct end of it was to maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty, and *independence* abſolute and unlimited of the United States, as well in matters of *government* as of commerce." There were ſeveral reaſons. The two parties France and the United States, engaged not to lay down their arms, until the independence of the United States ſhould be attained. The explicit acknowledgment of their independence by Great-Britain would ſhow that for the eſſential and direct object of the alliance there was no neceſſity of continuing the war. But ſince making this treaty of alliance with the United States, France had formed *other connections*, with whoſe views we had no concern, and for whoſe ſake we were not bound to poſtpone the offered peace. We have ſeen the explicit avowal of the king of France that he entered into a treaty with the United States with the view to promote the ſafety and intereſt of his kingdom and ſubjects, by diminiſhing the power of England; but in doing this, and eventually facilitating our independence on Great-Britain, it became apparent that there would be no objection to our dependence on France, particularly in "leaving the king maſter of the terms of the treaty of peace." And to keep us thus far dependent was manifeſtly the object of certain meaſures of the French court calculated to deprive the United States of an immenſe Weſtern territory, of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and of the fiſheries, except on our own coaſt. A combination of facts and circumſtances leave no doubt of the intentions of the French court as to the objects above mentioned. I cannot undertake the lengthy detail, and will only juſt mention, in regard to territory, what was propoſed and urged by one whoſe official ſtation rendered it impoſſible to believe that he was expreſſing only his own ſentiments, or that he was not acting by the direction of the French court. He propoſed what he called a conciliatory line between the United States and Spain. This was to begin at the diviſion of Eaſt from Weſt Florida, and run thence to fort Touloufe on the river Alabama, thence by different courſes to Cumberland river, and down the Cumberland to the Ohio. It was inſiſted that the United States could have no pretenſions weſtward of this line—that "as to the courſe and navigation of the Miſſiſippi, they followed the property, and would belong therefore to the nation to which the two banks belonged: the United States could have no pretenſions, not being maſters of either border of the river," and that "as to what reſpects the lands ſituated to the northward of the Ohio, there was reaſon to preſume that Spain could form no pretenſions thereto—their fate muſt be regulated with the court of London." It is certain that originally, Spain made no pretenſions to any lands eaſtward of the Miſſiſſippi to the northward of the Floridas, and it is clear that the idea of her finally making the claim, was ſuggeſted by the court of France.

[To be continued.]

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From the AURORA.

*Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1797.*

Mr. Bache,

I find my name cited as teſtimony in your paper of the 4th inſt. and as an actual fact has been made uſe of to tack it to a circumſtance which is proved to me falſe, I wiſh to reſcue it entirely from a connection with an aſſertion, which in France and Italy will be looked upon as ridiculous.

I have ſaid, and it is true, that Gen. Buonaparte owns in Corſica, land contiguous to the tract which I purchaſed there from the government in 1792; but this fact, by no means, countenances the ſtrange idea of making him a loſt child of Connecticut; on the contrary, it is within my own knowledge, and it is matter of public notoriety in Corſica, that the family of Buonaparte belongs to that Iſland.—The father of the Buonapartes now living was a farmer at Ajaccio, a little town and port upon the weſtern coaſt; he there was in poſſeſſion of lands, which is indeed proof that he was not a foreigner. Dying about 14 or 15 years ago, he left a widow and ſix children, four ſons and two daughters.—Governor Marbœuf, who was fond of this family, ſent to France to one of our military ſchools the two eldeſt, viz. Napolione, the preſent General, and Ginſeppe, his younger brother. Marbœuf dying in 1786, they returned from France to their mother. The eldeſt was then 18 or 19 years old. When the revolution began in Corſica in 90, the younger was appointed member of the departmental directory at Corte, and the eldeſt commander of a battalion of national guards at Ajaccio. It was in this ſtation that I had an opportunity of ſeeing and being acquainted with him, thro' the whole courſe of the year 1792. I had gone to Corſica with the ſingular but reaſonable view of introducing there the culture of Weſt-India produce, and I had eſtabliſhed myſelf at Ajaccio. It was impoſſible that I ſhould not have become acquainted with many particulars reſpecting individuals, and not one countenance the hypothethis which is endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed. I never perceived that Gen. Buonaparte underſtood a word of Engliſh; he pronounces the Italian as his mother tongue, and French better than any Corſican I ever knew. He is a man of middle ſtature, of a pale and delicate complexion, though tolerably ſtrong; blue eyes, aquiline noſe, the chin prominent, the forehead wide, the whole a countenance indicative of a diſcerning and elevated mind. He is habitually of a tacit turn, and contemplative diſpoſition; yet he is not devoid of the French elegance and gaiety. He appears paſſionately fond of nothing but politics, and the military art. Paoli, who feared him, did us the ſervice to drive him and his family from Corſica. Two of his brothers have married in Provence advantageouſly as to fortune. He according to public accounts has married the widow of general Beauchernois, ſo that we have reaſon to believe, that for the future this family belongs to France by the act of blood and intereſt as it before belonged by thoſe of education and almoſt of birth, ſince Corſica has been for ſome years back one of its provinces.

Theſe, ſir, are facts, that I can vouch for, and a detail of which I thought would be agreeable to the public; without, however, engaging to anſwer all the citations, or even anecdotes, which may be publiſhed without my knowledge.

(Signed) C. VOLNEY.

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# *NOTICE.*

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruſſell, at their ſtore in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their ſtore in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their ſtore in Brunſwick; William Turnbull, at their ſtore in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their ſtore in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their ſtore at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid Company, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the ſaid Company belonging:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of ſuch debts to the ſaid Robert Turnbull, as well in caſes where the ſaid Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himſelf individually, or unto himſelf and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the ſaid Company, as in thoſe caſes where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company (although in the name of ſaid Robert Turnbull) are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

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# *NOTICE.*

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late ſtore in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid concern, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of ſuch debts, to the ſaid William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any papers belonging to the ſaid concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, ſen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

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The Co-partnerſhip of

*WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.*

Is this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796.


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PARIS, December 1.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Extract of the proceſs verbal of the ſitting of the 10th Fremaire, Nov. 30 (official)

The Executive Directory admitted into the hall of its ſittings the Prince of Belmonte-Pignatelli, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies. He made the following ſpeech:

"The King my maſter orders me, Citizens Directors, to confirm to you his ſentiments of ſincere friendſhip and high conſideration for the French Republic. The treaty we have juſt concluded, will tranſmit them ſolemnly to poſterity. Fulfilling this honorable taſk, and fulfilling it towards you, whoſe moderation and wiſdom are perſonnally known to me, my mind looks joyfully forward, and forms the happieſt preſages for the general peace of Europe. May this peace ſoon reconcile, ſolidly, the grand intereſts of nations, and crown the wiſhes of humanity!"

The Preſident, Barras, made the following anſwer.

"Monſeigneur, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies, the Executive Directory has heard with ſatisfaction the affectionate ſentiments you teſtify to it on the part of the King of the Two Sicilies. Aſſure him, Monſeigneur the Ambaſſador, of a ſincere friendſhip and attachment. The promiſe is inviolable; it is founded on ſincerity, the firſt of republican virtues. Up to this time the victories of the French nation have attracted all the attention of aſtoniſhed Europe. The republic is known by its laurels and its triumphs only. In peace it will be ſtill admired by the conſtancy of its friendſhip and its fidelity in the execution of treaties. The Executive Directory invites by its wiſhes, that day of peace, that deligtful day, when all the hoſtile governments, after the example of the King of the Two Sicilies, abjuring their horrid ſyſtem, will at length conſent to extinguiſh the bloody-gored torches of diſcord; and theſe wiſhes will be crowned if all the Miniſters charged to bring about this general peace, bring into this honorable miſſion the ſentiments and the zeal you have employed in re-eſtabliſhing a good underſtanding between the two nations."

In the public ſitting, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs preſented Count Balbo, Ambaſſador of his Majeſty the King of Sardinia, who expreſſed himſelf thus:

"Citizens Directors,

"The King my maſter has never been the enemy, either of your nation, or your government. A concurrence of unfortunate circumſtances put arms in his hands. In the courſe of the warfare he has been neceſſitated to wage, he has conſtantly been deſirous of peace. As ſoon as the happy moment arrived he ſurrendered himſelf to you without reſerve, and without any other ſecurity than his good faith and your's. You have ſince done juſtice to his ſentiments and his conduct; he makes you a ſimilar return. His intereſt, which is that of his nation, commands him to be attached to you; and the intereſt of France, Citizens Directors, without doubt, makes you deſirous to ſurround yourſelves with friends. The friendſhip of the two ſtates is therefore placed on the moſt ſolid baſes. I am charged to cultivate it; and, to the end that there may be no difficulty, to diſavow the proceedings which have taken place with reſpect to the laſt French Ambaſſador.

"I have the honor to preſent to you my credentials. You will find in them the confidence with which my King honors me. By meriting yours, I ſhall endeavour to juſtify his choice."

Reply of the Preſident.

"M. the Ambaſſador of the King of Sardinia, the principles of moderation of the Prince of Piedmont had prepared for the King of Sardinia the eſteem of the French nation. It is therefore with a double ſatisfaction that the Executive Directory receives the teſtimony he gives of his attachment to the Republic. Aſſure him, M. the Ambaſſador, that he will find from the French government a juſt return of the ſentiment of friendſhip he has charged you to expreſs.

"May the love of peace, the charms of which the King of Sardinia now taſtes, penetrate, at his example, the heart of all the enemies of the Republic! May the cries of humanity, and the calamities of nations, warn them that enough and too much of blood has unfortunately inundated the earth! If the generous efforts the French nation has made to maintain the conqueſt of its liberty, open the feſtivals of the Republic by victories, there is a more pleaſing triumph, one more worthy of its grandeur. It is that in which its magnanimity, removing the veil from every eye, will place all the nations in the liſt of its friends. It has juſt joyfully engraved there the name of the King of Sardinia. The Republic is a ſtranger to policy; its frankneſs dictates its treaties, its fidelity preſerves them, and its courage defends them.

"With reſpect to you, M. the Ambaſſador, the Directory ſees with pleaſure that the King of Sardinia has entruſted to you the taſk of maintaining a good harmony between the two nations. Be well aſſured that the Directory will facilitate to you all the means of fulfilling this honorable miſſion."

LONDON, December 2.

Our readers will find in this day's paper, a ſhort abſtract of the report made to the two French councils, of the ſtate of their finances, and alſo the eſtimate of the ſupply and ways and means for the year 1797. We have reduced it to ſterling money for the greater clearneſs. To theſe accounts our readers will attach the degree of credit which they may think they deſerve; it is for us only to ſtate the fact. The Miniſter of Finance laid the accounts before the two councils. They appointed a committee to examine them, and M. Ladebat, in his report, ſays, that the funds to be relied on for the year 1797, come ſhort of the eſtimate of the miniſter. This is at leaſt a proof, as far as it goes, that the eſtimate was not blindly adopted by the legiſlature.

The following ſhort ſtatement in ſterling money, will ſhew the totals of their intended expence, and the funds for its diſcharge:

Account preſented by the Miniſter of Finance.

Expences for 1797.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total ordinary expence (ſterling) | £. 21,666,666 |
| Total extraordinary | 27,083,333 |
| | £. 48,749,999 |

Funds for 1797.

| | |
|---|---|
| From arrears of contributions | £. 6,250,000 |
| From national lands ſold | 20,833,333 |
| From the receipt of revenue | 21,666,666 |
| | £. 48,749,999 |

Laſſon Ladebat makes the report of the commiſſion appointed to examine this ſtatement; and he ſtates that there will undoubtedly ariſe from the above reſources, a receipt, during the following year, of 47,916,666l.

From the reports made by the miniſter, it appears that they are now in poſſeſſion of the following reſources:

| | |
|---|---|
| National lands unsold | £. 6,250,000 |
| Arrears on the forced loan | 9,682,177 |
| Cash on hand | 3,458,333 |
| Mandats on hand | 1,083,333 |
| Assignats | 833,333 |
| | £. 21,257,196 |

This paper is so far curious as it shews, that while our Minister, by projecting new and impracticable projects, has made a public and most unseasonable avowal of national distress, the French Directory have held out the consoling prospect to their country, that they are in possession of resources for the service of the ensuing year, without laying any new burthens on the people!

December 8.

The regiments of Emigrants in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Wight, and the neighbourhood, amounting in the whole to about 3000 men, which have hitherto been in British pay, have entered into the service and pay of Portugal, and are on the point of departing to their destination.

December 6.

Yesterday the subscription books closed at the Bank, which amounted to 18,000,000 l. the sum required by the Minister.

It is a fact, that besides the sum subscribed of eighteen millions, when according to the Minister's plan the subscription closed, proffers to the amount of eight millions and a half more, that could not be admitted, were made from different parts of the kingdom, and more were yesterday received.

December 7.

It was yesterday reported in the ministerial circles, that Lord Auckland is to be sent to Paris in the capacity of Coadjutor to Lord Malmesbury.

The agreeable intelligence was received yesterday, at the India House, of the homeward bound fleet, which put in at Crookhaven, in Ireland, being off Plymouth. The Cirencester, one of this fleet, brings some magnificent presents for his Majesty, accompanied by a most gracious letter from the late Emperor Kien Long, who has resigned his throne to his fifteenth son. This Prince assumed the reins of government on the 9th of February, the Chinese New-Year's-Day, with the title of Emperor Tsing.

The old Emperor has taken the new appellation of Tai Tchang Hoang Ti, or the very great Emperor.

December 9.

The conduct of the Minister, in sending lately twelve hundred thousand pounds to the Emperor, without the consent of Parliament, which circumstance was disclosed in the debate of Wednesday evening, is likely to become a subject of the most serious discussion in the House of Commons. It will be seen, by our report of the proceedings of last night, that some of the most respectable of Mr. Pitt's friends, feel a considerable degree of indignation at a transaction which they conceive to be fraught with the most dangerous consequence to the Constitution, and subversive of the first and most important right of the Common House of Parliament, as the constitutional guardian of the public purse. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer is permitted to dispose of the people's money without the consent or authority of their Representatives, then farewell to all those national blessings which once rendered England the envy of the world, and which constituted the honest pride of our ancestors.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

London papers to the 9th December have been received at New-York. Last evening's stage brought one New-York paper containing the latest and most important articles. It has not been in our power to procure it; but we are obliged to state the following prominent features of the intelligence.

Buonaparte writes, on the 28th November, that he had fallen on the Austrian corps of Davinovich—routed them—totally dispersed them, taking many prisoners, one general, and several pieces of cannon—and that he expected his next dispatches would be dated Mantua.

The Directory had agreed to adopt the principle of *reciprocal compensation* as the ground work of the treaty. We understand this to mean; that they agree, that all the conquests they have made, even those annexed by the constitution to the republic, shall be considered as objects of negociation.

A private letter in a London paper mentions that at the date of the latest accounts from the Rhine, a bloody, desperate battle was *fighting*, the issue not known.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 24.

In the sitting of the council of Five Hundred at Paris, on the 29th of November last, *Pasteret* made a report in favor of the descendants of those French Protestants, who were obliged to quit France in consequence of the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*. He proposed that under certain modifications, they should be reinstated in all the rights and estates of their ancestors. His report was ordered to be printed, and the discussion was adjourned.

On Wednesday evening last, a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen celebrated the anniversary of the birth day of the President of the United States, at a Ball at the Masons Hall in Blandford.

On the 7th inst. departed this life, Col. BEVERLY RANDOLPH, of Cumberland county.

THE Estate of WILLIAM RAGSDALE, jun. deceased, will be offered for sale at Prince George Courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, being court day. The Estate consists of NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a part of which will be sold for cash and the balance on a credit of 12 months, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to the

ADMINISTRATOR.

February 20, 1797.

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# PETERSBURG THEATRE.

*FOR THE BENEFIT OF*

## Capt. CRAWFORD.

On SATURDAY Evening, Feb. 25, 1797, Will be PRESENTED, A Favourite COMEDY, called the

## BUSY BODY.

End of the 3d. ACT, "The Twins of Latona," by MR. ROBINS.

Between the Play and Farce, (by desire) "The Old Woman of Eighty," by MR. TURNBULL.

To which will be added the Musical Drama of

## THE PURSE; OR, BENEVOLENT TAR.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—at the Office of the Theatre. —and of Capt. Crawford.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at half after Six.

*Vivat Respublica.*

Mr. ROBINS's BENEFIT will be on Monday Evening.

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

THIS DAY, at 1 o'Clock.

ONE Negro Woman and two Children—the Woman a good Cook.

Two likely Boys—about 14 and 16 years old. Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Black, by order of the administrator on 60 day Credit.

Immediately afterwards, four Negro Women and a Boy of about 4 years old—for Cash or on a credit of one or two years—if on a credit, bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date will be required. And as it is an object with the present owner to have them sold to one person, they will be put up in a lot and sold at much less than their value.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

February 24 1797.

## *Stop Thief!*

STOLEN out of my stable, on the night of Wednesday the 1st of this month, a likely bright BAY HORSE, about five feet high, nine of ten years old, shod all round, no particular mark or brand that I recollect, much rubbed with Waggon gear, a small scar on his back, paces, trots and gallops very well, and holds his tail much to one side when rode. Whoever will deliver me the horse near Dinwiddie courthouse, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and on conviction of the Theif, the further sum of Eight Dollars—or I will liberally reward any person who will give me such information as will enable me to get him.

JOHN PEGRAM, Jun.

February 23, 1797. (ep 4*)

## *FOR SALE,*

*Twenty Head of* CATTLE,

Raised in the neighbourhood of Town. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIES.

Blandford, February 24, 1797.

February 23, 1797.

CAME to my plantation in Prince George county, about the end of December last, one Red

BRINDLED STEER,

Of middle size, appears to be 7 or 8 years old, with no mark as I can see. Posted up and appraised to £. 4—18s.

NOEL QUESNEL.

## Will be offered for sale,

At the house of the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Petersburg, on the last Thursday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and several likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be sold for Cash only.

The subscriber wishes to sell also the aforesaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 bushels of seed, all sown on good Land. Possession may be had immediately, or the ensuing fall, as best suit the purchaser. Terms, one third Cash, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made easy and agreeable to the purchaser.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. eo7*

## *J. & E. Newcomb,*

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following articles:

Prime Jamaica SUGARS.
Loaf, ditto.
Best Green COFFEE.
Old Jamaica RUM.
New-England, ditto.
French and Apple BRANDY.
Lisbon and Teneriffe WINE.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, and Ear-Drops—and an assortment of Tea-Boards and Waiters. All of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Petersburg, Feb. 15, 1797. tf

## *NOTICE.*

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the custom last Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with those who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (comm.)

## TO BE SOLD,

*On Thursday the 23d instant, at the store in Blandford, lately occupied by Baird & Weisiger,*

ALL the remaining Furniture, belonging to the Estate of the deceased Doctor David Black, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDS, &c.

February 18, 1797.

## NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my absence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorised to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharges for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE.

Petersburg, February 9. 1797. eotf

## To be Sold, for Ready Money,

by virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq; in order to raise the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, and the charges of sale,

THE Plantation in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of ARROWFIELD, containing, by estimation, 800 acres, more or less.

This Tract is so well known, that a particular description is thought unnecessary.

The sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, and will take place at Robert Armistead's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 6 in the afternoon.

A title will be made by the Trustees, in conformity to the powers vested in them by Mr. Ross's deed.

WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN WICKHAM,
DUNCAN ROSE,
} Trustees.

January 24, 1797. 6

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

## *John & William Bell,*

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns. | Glass and Queens ware assorted. |
| Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs. | Fresh Teas. |
| Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary. | Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old. |
| Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins. | Bar Iron, Castings, Salt. |
| Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians. | Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar. |
| Table and Tea China, in setts. | Rum, French and Apple Brandies. |
| | Cheese, Chocolate. |
| | Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c. |

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in Caswell county, North Carolina, the 11th instant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, square shoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of striped overalls, one side of the seat of which was white, a short white hunting shirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed slamped jacket of homespun cotton, a green sagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was raised in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Petersburg. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure the above negro, so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

ROBERT LONG.

February 20, 1797. 6*

## To be SOLD or LEASED.

I Will sell or lease my Lot, No. 35. in New Blandford, directly opposite Mr. David Maitland's. There is on this lot a dwelling-house, neatly finished, 16 by 24, with a cellar well calculated for a kitchen, a smoke-house, stable and carriage-house; also an excellent well. The lot is securely enclosed. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to me.

ANTHONY SEPARK.

Blandford, 20th February, 1797. eo 3

FOUND,

## A GOLD RING.

THE Owner may hear of it, by applying to the Printer.

February 23, 1797.

*VIRGINIA, to wit:*

*At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 17th day of Sept.* 1796.

PATRICK WHITE, assignee of George Macfarlane, Plaintiff.
Against
Fountain Jankersly, Defendant.
} In DEBT.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the 1st day of the next April Court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Nottoway county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

Petersburg, February 15 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.

EDWIN FORT, Agent
for the Proprietor.

8

## The Partnership of *John Wilder, & Co.*

BEING this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to that concern are to make payment to JOHN WILDER, who will settle all claims against the Copartnership

WILLIAM KNOX.
JOHN WILDER

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave to inform them, that the business will in future be carried on at the same place by himself. He is under the necessity of requesting all those who stand indebted to the late concern to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims against it.

JOHN WILDER.

Petersburg, February 6, 1797. 6

SUSSEX, February 15, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons trusting my wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers, she having absconded from my bed—and I do also forewarn all persons, except her father Daniel Raney, from harbouring or entertaining her

JOHN MALONE.

8*

## FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Chesterfield, containing 220 acres, 20 acres of which is valuable reclaimable marsh, of the balance 70 acres are cleared, the rest woodland very heavily timbered with pine rail timber. The land lays upon Appamattox river and Swift creek, being part of Co juror's Neck. Under proper management the Shad and Herring Fishery would be very valuable—100 acres laid off by itself, is encumbered with the life rent of Mrs. Burton, aged 66. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to Mr. Robert Walker, at Messrs. Gracie & Anderson's.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

January 30, 1797. (8t)

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

Petersburg, Feb 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on the first of March, in the stone house of the late Charles Ruffel (for a few quarters) for the purpose of teaching young Ladies those pleasing accomplishments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, together or apart, which ever proves most agreeable to the learners. The customary mode of teaching will be observed, consequently School will be opened at ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies may also be furnished with any kind of drawing on silk, muslin, or any kind of fluffs, agreeable to any pattern they chuse on reasonable terms.

Those who are disposed to favour her with their commands, will please to leave their names as early as possible, that the necessary arrangements may be made for the same, when the terms will be made known, and samples of work shewn, by

FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

Dinwiddie Feb. 11, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Richard Burnett, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and those who have claims against the said Estate will please make them known as early as possible to

CASTON BURNETT, Adm'r.

3*

☞ The BOOKS of the Story, Songs, Chorus's, &c. of the Pantomime of Oscar and Malvina, may be had by applying at this Office. Price 9d each.

## FOREIGN ADVICES,

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 19.

The marriage of the King with a Princeſs of Ruſſia we are aſſured is completely broken off, and that liſtening only to his inclination he is about to eſpouſe the Princeſs of Mecklenburg Strelitz The empreſs of Ruſſia left nothing untried to break off this match. A penſion to the German Princeſs, as Queen Dowager of Sweden—300,000 roubles as a portion to the Ruſſian Princeſs and an annual ſubſidy of roubles, were to have been the price of the guardianſhip of the King, and the ſubjection of his Realm. But theſe offers did not tempt the young Monarch, who, when at Peterſburgh, ſhewed the greateſt in difference to the fetes and compliments of the Empreſs.

Theſe circumſtances have been followed by a cloſer connection between our court and the French republic. The baron de Staël and his Lady, it is ſaid, are immediately to take their departure for Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The negociation with the Engliſh government ſeems to take rather a more favorable turn to-day. The Directory have acknowledged the principle of compenſation; beſides, their laſt reply does not bear thoſe marks of harſhneſs and ſeverity which characterſied their former notes. This is one advantage we owe to the publication of the correſpondence. The opinion of the public was decidedly pronounced againſt the rude forms they had adopted in their negociations; and our negociator has therefore deemed it prudent to change theſe forms.

We are authorized to ſtate officially, ſays Reducteur, that the object of ſending a military negociator to Vienna was to propoſe and ſettle with the emperor a general armiſtice between the hoſtile armies, in order to prevent further calamities, and a greater effuſion of blood, until the iſſue of the preſent negociations for peace ſhould be known, and alſo to make ſome overtures calculated to accelerate its concluſion.

Letters from Weſel give us the moſt flattering hopes of the ſpeedy concluſion of a general peace. They talk of a ſolemn embaſſy about to leave Vienna for Paris, in order to negociate, in concert with the Engliſh ambaſſador. But the ſucceſs of the negociation will in a great meaſure depend upon the turn which affairs may take in Italy, whither Auſtria is continually ſending reinforcements of troops as well as her beſt generals, in order to make us raiſe the ſiege of Mantua before the end of the campaign. Should this operation ſucceed, as they expect it will at Vienna, there will then be a winter campaign for the purpoſe of attempting to recover Lombardy, and to expel the French from the Milaneſe, which will certainly be a very difficult taſk.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Yeſterday overland diſpatches were announced, as having been received from India, ſpeaking of the capture of Amboyne and Bandar, the laſt of the Dutch poſſeſſions in that part of the world, excepting Batavia, againſt which ſettlement an immediate expedition was about to be directed.

December 6.

We yeſterday gave the details of the victory gained by the army of Italy over the Auſtrian gen. Alvinzi, that it was brilliant no one has pretended to doubt, that the conduct of Buonaparte himſelf entitles him to the higheſt admiration no one can deny. He fought on foot and on horſeback in the very heat and rage of the battle. His perſonal courage and his mental coolneſs, his activity and his energy, his readineſs and fertility of reſource, entitle him to rank, as a commander next to Cæſar. Yet the valour and diſcipline of the Auſtrians muſt not be forgotten—they have ſuſtained diſaſters and defeats with a conſtancy which, Heaven knows! has been frequently put to the proof; and it will, perhaps, excite the ſurprize of after ages, that, in ſuch a conteſt as the preſent, they ſhould have dave diſplayed an ardour only inferior to the enthuſiaſm of the enemy to whom they were oppoſed. Mantua it is probable has ſurrendered to the French.

The reluctance of lord Malmeſbury and Charles Delacroix to ſpecify the particulars of the conceſſions which they mutually will agree to make, ſeems to reſemble the conduct of the apothecary and the attorney, who mutually filed bills to compel each other to preſent their accounts, becauſe they were afraid that he who made his demand firſt, would have a charge preſented, by which his own, be it what it might, would have been exceeded.

December 7.

We are told in the Miniſterial papers, that another Noble Lord is to be ſent as an aſſiſtant to Lord Malmeſbury in the buſineſs of the Negociation. If we are to judge from what has already been done by one of thoſe Noble Perſonages, we ſhall be apt to anticipate no great effect from their combined efforts. Indeed the tranſaction reminds us of the anecdote of a Gentleman, who aſked one of his ſervants, "James, what are you doing?"—"Nothing Sir." He then applied to another, "William, what are you doing?"—"Aſſiſting James, Sir."


## GARDEN SEEDS,

Juſt received by the MARTIN,

And for ſale by A. ADAMS,

*At his MEDICINE SHOP,*

*Oppoſite* Bollingbrook Street,

| | |
|---|---|
| EARLY Golden Hotſpur Peas. | Spinage. |
| Large Marrowfat, do. | Orange Carrot. |
| Early Six Weeks, do. | Curled Parſley. |
| Early York Cabbage. | Solid Celery. |
| Do. Sugar Loaf, do. | Red Beet. |
| Do. Battericea, do. | Aſparagus. |
| Large Drumhead, do. | Early Cauliflower. |
| Do. Winter, do. | Red Cabbage. |
| Winter Kail. | Green Savoy Cabbage. |
| Salmon Radiſh. | Yellow, do. do. |
| Turnip Radiſh. | Purple Brocoli. |
| Cabbage Lettuce. | Green, do. |
| | White Spaniſh Onion. |

*Alſo an aſſortment of*

*Genuine Medicines, as uſual,*

Peterſburg, February 9, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

*Croſs Street,*

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, juſt come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterſburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

*TO RENT,*

*Until the firſt of October*, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

*THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE*

DARE-DEVIL,

*Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully* FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Calliendars, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

*The noted thorough bred HORSE*

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

*THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE*

BELL-AIR,

*Bred by* JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq: of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 46 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,

*Burthen 500 Hogſheads Tobacco,*

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

*NOTICE.*

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the outſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hand; to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

N. & J. EUSTIS,

*Have juſt received,*

A CARGO of Turks Iſland and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Alſo a freſh aſſortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarſe SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogſheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be ſold very low, for Caſh or Tobacco.

Peterſburg, January 26, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in Dinwiddie county, containing 298 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Peterſburg and four from the court-houſe. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Peterſburg, or the ſubſcriber in Halifax county. THOMAS THWEATT.

Halifax, Feb. 10, 1797. 4*

*Smith & Hill,*

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

*Edward Jeffers,*

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue-Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

*John Ellis,*

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Scobie's ſtore, in Old ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

*WINTER GOODS,*

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line; either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe, who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with caſh.

N. B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (if)

*Daniel & William Eanes,*

*Have juſt come to hand and now opened for Sale, Mens, Womens, Boys, and Miſſes*

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

*Which are ſuperior in quality to any they have ever yet received,*

MEN'S fineſt A. B. & C. SHOES,
Do. double Soaled do.
Do. do. do. and Foxt do.
Do. Wax'd do.
Do. Courſe do.
Ladies Morocco Slippers aſſorted,
Do. lined and bound do.
Do. courſe Ran'd Shoes,
Miſſes lined and bound Slippers,
Boys Shoes aſſorted.

Which with what they had on hand before will make a very general ſupply of almoſt every kind.—A few ton BAR-IRON, of a good ſize, cheap for Caſh or Old Tobacco of good weights, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797. (4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg, the 9th inſtant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occaſions him to hop conſiderably, wears his hair ſometimes tied behind, was raiſed in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's buſineſs, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and ſtriped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go ſouthwardly.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid lad and ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid lad at their peril. SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his paſt conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Peterſburg, January 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to ſuffer for the ſame. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.